

BACK OF IT ALL.

As he went to his daily tasks his way
Led down a lane that was mean and
bare;
He journeyed along day after day.
Beholding naught that was lovely there;
He went with a wish to be free to go
Where the winds were sweet and the
vistas fair.

He thought of his tasks as he went along.
And pitied himself for his hapless lot;
There was hate in his heart for the rich
and strong.
He dreaded the toil that the long days
brought.
And others passed onward and up to gain
The fair rewards that he once had sought.

As he went to his hateful task one day
Another passed through the lane and
where
He had seen but briefs before, the gay
Sweet petals of flowers were blown in
air;
The birds that never had sun before
Burst forth in a chorus of gladness there.

So, day by day, as he went along
A newer beauty enlivened the scene;
Day by day with her smile and song
Another gladdened what once was woe.
And a man passed upward and onward
who
Had once done his work as a mere machine.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

William Beebe, M. D., and a Fashionable Illness

How He Himself Became Fashion-
able Therefrom, in Spite of
Several Obstacles.

WILLIAM BEEBE, M. D., sat in his office moodily checking off on his fingers the bones of the head. At times he stopped and wondered whether he would ever have a patient. He side-stepped this familiar question, however, and returned manfully to the bones of the head.

William Beebe, M. D., had put up his sign three months before. He had chosen his neighborhood because he had been given to understand that the mortality there was high. During the first month he frequently stuck his head out of the window to assure himself that no jealous competitor had stolen his sign. During the second month he had almost hoped for some gentle little epidemic which would entail a well-paying run after the good physician. During the third month his ideas had expanded to an ambitious extent. He yearned for a pestilential plague or something. He did not wish this through any selfishness of motive. He merely wished that the public should be educated regarding the value of the medical fra-

mation. He was at this point that some sympathetic man con-
fidently be expected to happen when a
doctor's score against humanity reaches
such a high figure that he shuns the
haunts of man through fear of fractur-
ing some innocent skull just to experi-
ence the pleasurable pride of patching
it up again.

Jimmy Bockerty sat in the Imperial
Third Avenue Beer Palace, grandly
philosophical. His legs were grace-
fully crossed. One arm was thrown over
the back of his chair. With his other
hand he lovingly and reflectively car-
ressed his flowing beard.

Occasionally Jimmy referred to a
paper in his hand. He read with close
interest a fully detailed account of a
newly discovered malady with which a
royal personage had been afflicted. At
these times Jimmy's face became suf-
fused with a smile of elish roguish-
ness. At length he gave a well-sus-
tained chuckle of finality and picked
up his hat.

"There's easy money and bed and
board in this thing," said he, "and I
think that young Dr. Beebe is the
man for the trick."

Now Jimmy had always been proud
of his ingenuity, but he really sur-
prised himself at the fluency of his
pantomime as he described his symp-
toms to Beebe a few minutes later.
Beebe sat there, full flushed with the
dignity of his first patient, an eager
expression on his face, making copious
notes.

"And I feel a dreadful tightness
here," said Jimmy graphically, "and a
funny drawn feeling here," he con-
tinued.

"Glorious!" murmured Beebe. He
could restrain his rapidly increasing
enthusiasm no longer. "My good man!"
said he, "do you know what ails you?"

"Sure," said Jimmy, comfortably.
Beebe fell back with a puzzled ges-
ture. Jimmy took the paper from his
pocket and pointed out the article that
had interested him in the Beer Palace.

"That's what I've got," he an-
nounced, proudly tapping the paper.

"Only I've got it in an aggravated
form." He hitched up his chair and
prepared himself for confidential
speech. "Now that disease is rare," he
continued, with a careful modulation
of his voice; "it is likewise mysterious.
Royalty has just had it, and it's bound
to be fashionable." He fixed Beebe
with a benevolent eye. "Young man,"

said he, "do you know that if you
could cure me of this mysterious mal-
ady it would make your reputation?"

"Oh, I can cure you," said Beebe,
with all the confidence of a single man,
"that is, if you really have it," he con-
tinued, doubtfully.

"Yes, sir, it would make your reputa-
tion," declared Jimmy with robust
emphasis. His voice suddenly sank to a
whisper, "and it will cost you \$100,"
he added.

Beebe showed Jimmy the door with
labored politeness. "You get out of
here," he tooted like a foghorn. Jimmy
looked at him more in sorrow than in
anger.

"By the way, you might leave your
address," said Beebe, carefully avoid-
ing Jimmy's eye.

Beebe, it may be remarked, had emu-
lated the foghorn perhaps because he
felt himself drifting. It is possible
that it was for the same good reason
that he deemed it wise to throw out a
little anchor to windward.

being held. William Beebe, M. D., was
there. Drs. Willet and Stenton were
with him. These two latter celebrities
had accepted with alacrity Beebe's
invitation to help him out with this
case, for the ailment happened to be
that new European malady, and the
thing promised to become fashionable
after the Easter festivities.

The doctors entered the room. The
nurse immediately held up a warning
finger. In silence the group tiptoed
over to the bed. The patient was
asleep, his beautiful flowing beard
resting peacefully upon the pillow.
His temperature, respiration and pulse
were rapidly ascertained. Drs. Willet
and Stenton looked with a certain
veiled admiration at Beebe upon find-
ing that the figures agreed with that
rising young physician's prognostica-
tions.

"He is yielding to the treatment,"
they whispered as the nurse accom-
panied them out of the room. Beebe
soon returned alone, happily rubbing
his hands. The patient sat up in his
bed and he, too, began happily rub-
bing his hands.

"I say, Doc," remarked the patient
cheerfully, "you're making such a
great success that I'm going to raise
my price to \$250."

"You agreed to \$100," objected
Beebe.

"Not a cent less than \$250 or I won't
respond to your blamed old treat-
ment," ultimatum the patient recalci-
trantly. He suddenly subsided as the
nurse entered the room and began
bathing his brow. The patient fluffed
out his beard with both hands and
winked flirtatiously up at the nurse.
The nurse winked flirtatiously back
again.

The patient, as it will have been ob-
served, was Jimmy Bockerty, and it
tickled him immeasurably to think
that the nurse mistook his wink for
delirium and winked back merely to
soothe him.

Jimmy awoke the next morning with
a vague feeling that all was not quite
as it should be. He felt aged and
querulous. His organs were playing
discords, so speaking. His feet seemed
to be a thousand miles away and after
Jimmy had followed them all that dis-
tance they appeared to be somebody
else's feet. His pulse was feverish.
His eyes bulged from his head.

"Poor old chap," said Beebe solicit-
ously, feeling his pulse. "Here's a
complication, to be sure!" Beebe's
startled face as he said this was a
pretty thing to see.

"What's the matter?" asked Jimmy
weakly. From Beebe's tone he was
already beginning to feel sorry for
himself.

"I'd hate to alarm you," began
Beebe, "and it wouldn't do you any
good to know," he continued after a
weighty pause.

Beebe stepped back and gave the
nurse certain whispered instructions.
Jimmy faintly caught something about
deadening the pain. He also heard an
order for a barber to shave the pa-
tient's head and beard. Jimmy feebly
called Beebe to the bed.

"I say, Beebe," he whispered, "you
remember what I said yesterday about
wanting \$250 before I'd let you cure
me?" He paused for breath and weakly
wetted his lips. "Well, now, that's
all right," he went on. "You get me
out of this safe and sound and we'll
call it square, see?" He fell back
upon his pillow and began feebly
moaning. In a few moments he called
Beebe to the bed again.

"And I say, Beebe," he whispered,
"just don't let them shave my beard,
will you?" With a strong effort he
controlled his rising emotion. "I'd al-
most rather die than have it shaved,"
he gulped. "Honest, I would."

There are times when that famous
young physician, William Beebe, M. D.,
looks back upon the case that brought
him into prominence. Beebe smiles
when he remembers how the patient
responded to his treatment.

There are times when Jimmy Bock-
erty thinks with a shudder of that
awful time when he nearly lost his
beard.—New York Evening Sun.

Monthly Crop Reports.

The monthly estimates of crop con-
ditions issued by the Department of
Agriculture, while recognized by those
most interested as being reliable, do
not meet with much popular favor or
appreciation. When a new census is
to be taken, and the Government corps
of statistic collectors is increased to
the number of about 50,000 people, and
the whole country awaits spellbound
for the result of their compilations,
and the figures issued from Washing-
ton are accepted on every hand as near
correct as it is possible for human
agency to make them. As a matter of
fact, the Government's crop reports are
apt to be much more reliable and ac-
curate. In the first place, the data are
gathered by no less than 250,000 ob-
servers, or five times as many as com-
prise the Census Bureau corps, and
they are, moreover, all experienced and
trained observers, practical experts in
their several lines of industry. These
observers voluntarily give the Govern-
ment the benefit of their judgment on
local conditions. It is remarkable that
the work of this great army of figure
gatherers should be so little appre-
ciated.

Studying Liquid Drops.

The formation of liquid drops has
been investigated by MM. Leduc and
Sacerdot, and the result published in
Comptes Rendus. This is an experi-
mental investigation of the relationship
between the radius of the tube and the
weight of the drop emitted. It is found
that Tate's law, viz., for the same
liquid the weight of the drop is pro-
portional to the radius of the orifice, is
satisfied for radii from 0.5 to 1.5 centi-
meters, but that it becomes less and
less true as this range is departed from
on either side. For orifices greater
than two centimetres the weight of the
drop is practically constant. Tate's
law is theoretically derived from the
supposition that the surface tension is
the only molecular force acting; but it
is pointed out that cohesion plays a
large part in the phenomenon.

One in Forty-three a Pauper.

In England and Wales, at the end of
January last, one in every 43 persons
was a pauper. At the end of January
in 1902 there were 720,445 paupers in
England and Wales; this year there are
742,938—an increase of 22,493, or 3.1
per cent. London pauperism rose from
100,534 to 114,646, or 4.7 per cent.



FOR THE FAIR
LATEST
NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Tucks of all widths
and arranged in every possible way
seen upon the latest gowns and waists
and are as charming as they are fash-



MISSES' TUCKED WAIST.

lonable. The very pretty May Manton
waist shown suits young girls to a
nicety and is appropriate for all the
soft and pliable fabrics now in vogue.
The original is made of white batiste
with trimming of Valenciennes lace
and is well suited to confirmation, to
graduation and to general summer
wear, but soft wools and simple silks
are equally effective. The lining can
be used or omitted as best suits the
material.

The waist consists of smoothly fitted
lining, the front and the backs. The
front is tucked to yoke depth only, and
forms soft folds below, but the backs
are tucked for their entire length.
The trimming is arranged on indicated
lines. The sleeves are tucked for
several inches below the shoulders,
then fall free and are widened to form
the soft full puffs that are finished
with deep cuffs. At the neck is a
standing collar.

The quantity of material required
for the medium size is three and one-
half yards twenty-one inches wide,
three yards twenty-seven inches wide,
two and one-half yards thirty-four
inches wide, or two yards forty-four
inches wide, with two and one-half
yards of insertion and three-eighth

was a pointed collar, finished off in
wide fringe. The collar was made
similar to the emplacement on skirt.
The cloth was supplemented, and the
pleatings made small and of as little
of the goods as possible, to produce
the effect such as is accomplished in
crepe de chine or colienne. There is a
special quality of cloth being prepared
just now which is almost as soft and
fine as silk.

Wing Ends.

Instead of the prim stiffness of a
bishop's rabat ends, we have some-
thing new shown in the wash silk
crepe stocks and ties. At the foot of
the stock collar, which is covered with
crepe, are arranged three soft folds,
which are brought together in front,
and are pinched down tight. From this
point springs broad and short wing
ends of crepe de chine and bordered
with a narrow hem, which is dotted
at regular intervals with French knots,
embroidered in white silk. The same
model would be pretty in light colors,
with the neat decoration of French
knots, embroidered in some contrast-
ing shade of silk.

Sunbonnets For Small Girls.

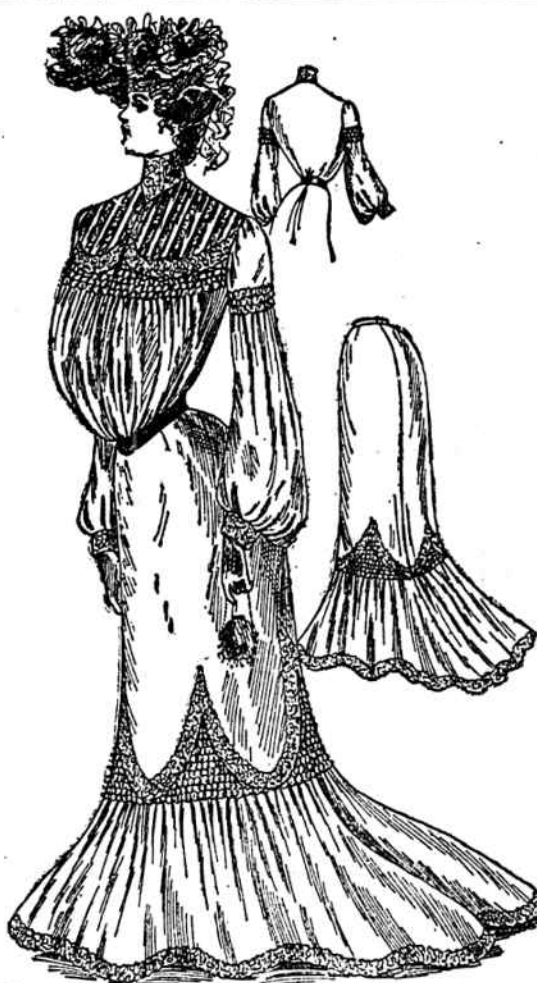
The prettiest things in the small
girl's wardrobe for summer are the
sunbonnets of pink or blue dimity in
some simple figure design, usually an
all-over pattern. They are made with
two narrow, lace-edged ruffles around
the edge and an inch of cording inside.
There is a short, lace-edged cape at the
back of the neck, and the bonnet is
tied at the back with broad bands of
the dimity, also lace-edged.

Dainty Hair Ornaments.

One of the daintiest of ornaments for
the hair is a jetted ribbon tied in
French bowknot fashion. It is invis-
ibly wired and arranged on a fancy
jet hair comb.

Girls' Gibson Dress.

So-called Gibson dresses, or those
made with pleats over the shoulders
that give a broad effect, always are



ONE OF THE SEASON'S MOST POPULAR DESIGNS.

yards of all-over lace to trim as illus-
trated.

Lines of Grace and Beauty.

The present day Empire gowns re-
quire great artistic skill to produce
without obtaining a hardness or stiff
effect, which was quite unknown to the
soft supple flowing garments worn in
the days of Josephine's court. The fair
Josephine de Beauharnais, as immor-
talized at Versailles by David, cer-
tainly bequeathed to the world of
fashion a gown which is in every way
seductive to feminine charms, while it
is admirably adapted for the robe
d'intérieur, the toilette de bal, or the
robe de diner. The Empire gown cer-
tainly ranks to-day as a picturesque
example of the refined and artistic
taste of the gracious wife of Napoleon
the First. It is an inheritance which
all fashionable women of to-day strive
to possess, for a perfectly attired wom-
an surely displays her individuality
and refinement in her own particular
style and simplicity of dress.

Lines of grace and lines of beauty are
the primary considerations of the well
appearing woman of to-day. Every-
thing else must be subservient to these
two factors. The most supple and
clinging materials, with harmonious
trimmings, are sought for. No style
introduced seems to fit the manner of
dress more than the fringe which was
brought out in the early autumn. It
was a little stiff and ragged then, but
that now brought forth by the maker
cannot be improved upon. It is satiny,
soft, and while it possesses enough body,
seems to shape itself in just the curves
and draperies desired. Many of the
handsomest new gowns are garnished
with it. One, a wedding dress to be
sent to England, was in wood of wide
brown fringe. The three rows were so
arranged that they came to a point
in front, and the emplacement or yoke
about the hips was of narrow bias
bands of taffeta brought together with
herbivore stitch. The back of the
skirt was sunpleated, and fell very
full and gracefully. The corsage, made
with wide ceinture of brown taffeta,
was sunpleated, and over the shoulders

becoming to little girls and are much
in style. This stylish one designed by
May Manton combines the familiar
waist with a side pleated skirt and is
both new and attractive. As shown it
is made of dotted pique of the new, soft
sort, and is trimmed with collar and
cuffs of lace and worn with a pleated
girdle with tasselled ends in place of
the plain belt, but all the heavier cot-
ton and linen fabrics, and such wools
as cashmere, serge and the like are
equally appropriate.

The waist is made over a body lining
that is smoothly fitted and closes at
the centre front, and itself consists of
fronts and backs. The pleats are wide
and extend over the shoulders, con-
cealing the arm's-eye seams, but are so
at the left shoulder and beneath the
pleat at the left side of the front. The
sleeves are in bishop style, with
straight cuffs. The skirt is laid in
backward turning side pleats that meet
at the back and form a wide box pleat-
ed effect at the front. It is seamed at
the waist and closes at the left of the
centre beneath the pleat.

The quantity of material required
laid as to give a tapering effect to the
figure. The closing is made invisibly



GIRLS' GIBSON DRESS.

For the medium size [eight years] is
five and one-half yards twenty-seven
inches wide, or three and one-fourth
yards forty-four inches wide.

Frost and Featherweights.

Frost has the effect of making steel
brittle, and this must be a source of
danger to cyclists who ride feather-
weights. Any jerk or jar may bring
disastrous results, and when the
ground is frozen hard it is unusually
lumpy. These facts are worth bearing
in mind; for, although there are no
statistics in connection with this mat-
ter, it is not at all improbable that
many cycling accidents that occur dur-
ing the winter through the breaking of
steel parts are directly attributable to
the action of frost.—Pearson's Weekly.

Using Smoke Profitably.

To put smoke to profitable use has
been the aim of Toblansky, the Bel-
gian engineer. In his process the smoke
is forced by a fan into a filtering
tower charged with coke or other por-
ous absorbent, sprinkled with naphtha
or alcohol, and the soot is retained by
the coke, while the filtered gases,
mixed with vapor from the naphtha or
alcohol, are collected in a gasometer,
to be fed to Welsbach burners, stoves
or gas engines. This gaseous mixture,
which has been named pyrogas, burns
with a bright flame and an entire ab-
sence of smoke. The value of pyrogas
even makes it profitable to burn fuel
of low grade for its smoke alone, and
it is computed that plants of small
cost will enable cities to derive a ma-
terial income from the conversion of
their garbage into purified smoke for
light and power. Large factories and
small establishments in Belgium are
making experiments, both in saving
and in producing smoke for its com-
bustible gas.

Discovery of an Aztec Mine.

"That prospectors and miners can
never be certain that they have
worked out a property was clearly de-
monstrated by the recent discovery of
a fabulously rich deposit of silver in
an abandoned mine in the Altar dis-
trict of Mexico a short while ago,"
said D. A. Macon. "The mine was an
ancient one, and had evidently been
abandoned many years ago by the
Aztecs who had worked it. The recent
discovery was made quite by accident.
The underground system of workings
is very extensive, and there is in sight
over \$1,000,000 worth of silver ore.
The recent exploration of the mine
showed the skeletons of ten men lying
in one of the chambers. A large sup-
ply of mining tools made out of copper
was also found. Piles of rich silver
ore were stored in underground cham-
bers which will cost little to take out
to the smelter."—Washington Star.

The Sparks Family.

Michigan has a family, five members
of which have celebrated their golden
weddings. This Sparks family came
to the State from North Carolina in
1828 and settled in Berrien. There
were eleven children, two of whom
married. But five are living and all
these have been married fifty years or
more, and one has lived fifty years
with his second wife. Joseph Sparks
was married first in 1838 and again in
1853. Elizabeth was married in 1840.
Levi was married in 1845. Ira was
married in 1851, in which year Susan
was married.

Kerosene was first used for lighting
in 1826.
N. Y.—17

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-
ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great
Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 per bottle and treatise free.
Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A red-colored solution now obviates the
need of a dark room in photography.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes; repairs the
feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swoollen, Sore,
Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and In-
growing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new
or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and
shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE.
Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An iceboat is now propelled by an elec-
tric motor driven fan.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ss.

LUCAS CORVET,
FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the
senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY &
Co., doing business in the City of Toledo,
County and State of Ohio, and that said
firm will pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOL-
LARS for each and every case of CATARRH that
cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S
CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 8th day of December,
1898.
A. D., 1898. A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and
acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Send for testimonials,
free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We sell the Chinese about \$5,000,000 a
year more than we buy from them.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool
Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke,
ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Herr Krupp's income, the largest ever
known in Germany, was \$4,760,000 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

A little life generally travels faster than
a great truth.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the
brightest and fastest colors.

The unexpected seldom happens to the
people who are always looking for it.

Isco's Cure is the best medicine we ever used
for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm.
O. ENDSLEY, Vanburton, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A woman doesn't have to be a conjurer
to change her mind.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered ter-
ribly from dyspepsia, with great
depression, and was always feeling
poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla, and in one week I was a
new man."—John McDonald,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's
"Ayer's" Sarsaparilla
that will make you strong
and hopeful. Don't waste
your time and money by
trying some other kind.
Use the old, tested, tried,
and true Ayer's Sarsapa-
rilla.
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand
old family medicine. Follow his advice and
we will be satisfied.
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Oldest Woman Preacher.

"Aunt" Penelope Gardner recently
died in Hesper, Kan. She was or-
dained a minister in 1853, when she
was thirty-three years old, and was a
preacher up to the time of her death.
She is said to have had the longest rec-
ord as a preacher of any woman in
this country.

A Light Wood.

Willow is the lightest of British
woods. A cubic foot of it weighs but
thirty pounds. A cubic foot of box-
wood weighs fifty-seven pounds.

Paris' Old People.

According to the latest attainable
figures, Paris contains 10,617 octogen-
arians, 531 nonagenarians, of whom
eighty-five will be centenarians within
the next few months, and five centen-
arians. Not one of the latter has ever
been married.

The baby born in 1903 has three
times a better chance of living through
its first year and five times a better
chance of living to be five years old
than it would have had a dozen years
ago.



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Dan-
forth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she
was cured of falling of the womb and
its accompanying pains and misery by
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman
feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever
being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was
advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the
womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had
set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as
an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my
good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine
daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful
for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH,
1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and
can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This
is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which
cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever pro-
duced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was
troubled with falling of the womb, irregular
and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, bearing-
down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and
fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did
not seem to improve. I began the use of your
medicine, and have taken seven bottles of
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,
three of Blood Purifier, and also used the
Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now
enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh.

I thank you very much for what you
have done for me, and heartily recom-
mend your medicine to all suffering
women."—Miss EDNA SNEYDER, 218 East
Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."
Women would save time and much sickness if they would
write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing sym-
ptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the
right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to
her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from
women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine,
never in all her experience has she published such a letter without
the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of
above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Curbing Russian Students.
By a law recently enacted in Russia
any university or high school student
who creates or causes disorder shall be
drafted into the army for a period of
from one to three years. This is to
curb the rashness and fondness for
mischief of college students who imag-
ine they have the privilege to annoy all
creation.

Within fifteen years the wealth of
Basil has increased